(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1644)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1777.

NEWBURY-PORT, *February* 6.

By a veſſel arrived in a ſafe port in forty days from Bourdeaux, we have the following intelligence, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, Dec. 13.

"DOCTOR FRANKLIN arrived at Nantz in France on the 7th inſt. in a ſhip of 16 guns, and has gone to Paris: his buſineſs, which muſt certainly be very important, is matter of great ſpeculation among the French. I am very glad he has got here ſafe, as his ſuperior abilities and experience will probably, at this juncture, be of the greateſt advantage to America. The ſhip brought in two prizes with her taken in the bay. The French are now, and have been for four months paſt, preparing both by ſea and land: their marine force is at this day very formidable, and the Spaniards are not much behind them. A war with Spain and Portugal is thought unavoidable. Should that take place, France and England will neceſſarily be engaged in it; the arrival of Dr. Franklin will probably haſten it. It is very confidently reported, and ſaid to come from good authority, that Ruſſia has engaged to furniſh England with 20,000 men for the American ſervice, in the ſpring: France and Spain will not, I think, ſee this, and remain idle ſpectators: the Dutch were attached to their intereſt, ſeem very generally diſpoſed to retard and clog the Americans, both in their public and private buſineſs, as much as they can. Lord Chatham is ſaid to be very near his end. We have not yet heard of the fate of Kingſbridge: the French and Spaniards will greatly rejoice to hear of a deciſive action in favour of America, hope they will ſoon have that pleaſure. Hearing that lead was much wanted in America, induced me to purchaſe ſo large a quantity; ſhould there be occaſion for it, I hope it will to good execution."

BOSTON, *February* 14.

Capt. Dean, in a ſloop from Salem, private property, has taken a Londoner, with Engliſh goods, which arrived in a ſafe port the latter end of laſt week.

They write from France, that the Engliſh have engaged 20,000 Ruſſians to come to America, but that the French court are determined to prevent them.

Capt. William Brown, of the Boſton privateer, has taken two Guineamen, with 140 ſlaves on board.

Friday laſt one of the enemy's tenders, a ſchooner, going round to Warwick-Point, ran aground; on diſcovery of which, admiral Hopkins ſent down a veſſel of force to take poſſeſſion of her, and when ſhe had got within about a mile of her, the enemy blew her up.

Extract of a letter from Peek's-Kill, dated Jan. 19.

"General Howe has diſcharged all the privates who were priſoners in New-York, one half he ſent to the world of ſpirits for want of food—the other he hath ſent to warn their country of the danger of falling into his hands, and to convince them, by ocular demonſtration, that it is infinitely better to be ſlain in battle than to be taken priſoners by Britiſh brutes, whoſe tender mercies are cruelty. But it is not the priſoners alone, who have felt the effects of Britiſh *humanity*. Every part of the country, through which they have marched, has been plundered and ravaged. No diſcrimination hath been made with regard to whig or tory, but all alike have been involved in one common fate. Their march through New-Jerſey hath been marked with the moſt ſavage barbarity. Weſtcheſter witneſſeth more terrible things. The repoſitories of the dead have ever been held ſacred by the moſt barbarous and ſavage nations. But here, not being able to accompliſh their accurſed purpoſes upon the living, they wreaked their vengeance on the dead. In many places, the graves in the churchyards were opened, and the bodies of the dead expoſed upon the ground for ſeveral days. At *Morriſſania*, the family vault was opened, the coffins broken, and the bones ſcattered abroad. At De Lancey's farm, the body of a beautiful young lady, which had been buried for two years, was taken out of the ground, and expoſed for five days in a moſt indecent manner. Many more inſtances could be mentioned, but my heart ſickens at the recollection of ſuch inhumanity. Some, perhaps, try to believe that it is only the Heſſians who perpetrate theſe things, but I have good authority to ſay, that the Britiſh vie with, and even exceed the auxiliary troops in licentiouſneſs. After ſuch treatment, can it be poſſible for any perſon ſincerely to wiſh for a reconciliation with Great-Britain?"

FISH-KILL, *Feb.* 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Morris Town, to the printer of the New-York Packet, dated Feb. 21.

"I received your favour from Fiſh-Kill, and beg leave to return you my thanks for forwarding to me the papers, &c. from Boſton. It would give me the greateſt pleaſure to furniſh you with *authentic* intelligence, but the truth is, we are as much ſhut up from news here as thoſe in Simſbury mines.—Indeed it would be almoſt unneceſſary to ſend news to you, who ſeem to have ſuch an excellent faculty at making it. All that we have ſtirring here at preſent was brought out by the three Heſſian officers who (your paper ſays) deſerted ſome time ago from Brunſwick. They ſay that the 300 Britiſh troops, killed by us in the Quibbleton affair, came to life ſhortly after; having only, in imitation of Shakeſpeare's fat knight, counterfeited death, in order to avoid the fury of our brave militia. They are however to be conſidered as priſoners, and to be exchanged for an equal number of our men killed by Hugh Gaine in the late action.

"Jeſting apart—I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that a few days ago a party of gen. Putnam's diviſion attacked and defeated a party of tory ſoldiers in Monmouth, killed a number and took about forty with their arms, and one major Stockton, an infamous tory, who commanded them."

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 23.

"The 20th inſt. four Heſſian and two Britiſh ſoldiers came over to us. Yeſterday 12 tories and one Engliſh captain were brought to head quarters. This morning we have received an account of 12 light horſe being taken by our brave and vigilant ſcouts; a French veſſel is juſt arrived in Philadelphia, but no news has as yet tranſpired."

By a gentleman from Newark we are informed, that a certain James NUTMAN, who had been captain of the militia in that town, when the Britiſh troops landed on the Jerſey ſhore, was ſo exceedingly pleaſed, that he invited his friends and neighbours to keep *thankſgiving*, as he termed it, by ſpending the day and taking dinner with him, on the happy occaſion, often ſaying, with much ſeeming ſatisfaction, his dear brethren and protectors were come; frequently repeating the queſtion to his gueſts, an't you glad that they are come? The next day they arrived in Newark, and his dear friends and protectors ſtripped him of all his movable property, even to his ſhoes and ſtockings; the poor wretch of a tory was under the neceſſity of begging from his neighbours ſomething to cover his nakedneſs.

One day laſt week, ſome thieves emerged from one of the Britiſh pirate ſhips at Dobbs's Ferry, who ſtole and feloniouſly carried off from a farmer there five head of cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 26.

A copy of a letter ſent to Sir WILLIAM ERSKINE, complaining of the ſavage cruelty of the Britiſh troops.

SIR,

IT is told us that Sir William Erſkine commanded the Britiſh troops covering the foraging party at Drake's farm, on Saturday the firſt inſtant. Is it poſſible that a gentleman, an officer ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for his bravery and experience, ſhould allow the troops under his command to murder the wounded after the manner of ſavages! Until this time it was univerſally allowed that humanity was a certain concomitant of valour. It now appears that Britons, unhappily diveſted of many excellent qualities peculiar to their anceſtors, are become ſtrangers to humanity, and deaf to the intreaties of the brave, after the misfortune of having fallen wounded into their power. Mr. Kelly, a brave officer in my brigade, and five other Virginians ſlightly wounded in the muſcular parts, were murdered, had their bodies mangled, and their brains beat out, by the troops of his Britannic majeſty, on Saturday the firſt inſtant.

The cruelties exerciſed on the worthy general Mercer, near to Princeton, on the third of January, were equally barbarous. It gives pain to a generous mind, Sir William, to ſee you tarniſh the laurels ſo honourably obtained laſt war, by permitting ſuch ſavage barbarity in the troops under your command.

Such conduct, Sir William, inſpires the Americans with a hatred to Britons ſo inveterate and inſurmountable, that they never will form an alliance or the leaſt connection with them.

I can aſſure you, Sir, that the ſavages, after general Braddock's defeat, notwithſtanding the great influence of the French over them, could not be prevailed on to butcher the wounded, in the manner your troops have done, until they were made drunk. I do not know, Sir William, that your troops gave you that trouble. So far does Britiſh cruelty, now-a-days, ſurpaſs that of ſavages! In ſpite of all the Britiſh agents ſent among the different nations, we have beat the Indians into good humour, and they offer their ſervice.

It is their cuſtom in war to ſcalp, take out the hearts, and mangle the bodies of their enemies. This is ſhocking to the humanity natural to the white inhabitants of America. However, if the Britiſh officers do not reſtrain their ſoldiers from glutting their cruelties with the wanton deſtruction of the wounded, the United States, contrary to their natural diſpoſition, will be compelled to employ a body of furious ſavages, who can, with an unrelenting heart, eat the fleſh, and drink the blood, of their enemies.

I well remember that, in the year 1763, lieutenant Gordon of the Royal Americans, and eight more of the Britiſh ſoldiers, were roaſted alive, and eat up, by the fierce ſavages that now offer their ſervices.

The Americans have hitherto treated the wounded, and priſoners of the Britiſh troops, with that civility and tenderneſs natural to a brave and generous people, but ſhould the inhuman cruelty of your men compel the American army to retaliate, let it be remembered that the Britiſh officers ſtand anſwerable to the world, and to poſterity, for the many dreadful conſequences.

I am &c.

——— ———, B. G. U. S.

The ANSWER.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter of the fourth inſtant. I am extremely obliged to you for the good opinion you ſeem to have of my paſt character, but as much hurt at the unmerited charge you lay againſt me at preſent. It is unneceſſary for me to anſwer minutely every paragraph of your letter, which is wrote in a ſtile and language I have not been accuſtomed to. I only beg leave to inform you, that I never countenanced an act of barbarity in my life time, nor can I think any gentleman in the Britiſh army equal to it. We, on the contrary, wiſh to treat priſoners with lenity, and to take all poſſible care of the wounded, who fall into our hands, as humanity will always meet with the approbation of every officer in an army. However, I will mention that it is not to be wondered at if our ſoldiers are a little exaſperated, conſidering the many cruelties that have been of late committed on them, and their officers, even unarmed, paſſing ſingly from quarter to quarter.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ERSKINE, *b.* & Q. M. G.

[There were no dates to the above letters in the copy handed the printer, but from their contents it is ſuppoſed they were wrote the beginning of this month.]

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 21, 1777.

"A gentleman who left New-York on Monday laſt, of the name of Crane, aſſures, he ſaw 72 of the Jerſey militia, who by ſtratagem were ſurrounded and taken priſoners at the light-houſe, and carried to New-York.

"Yeſterday a party of our men, near Quibbleton, took twenty of the enemy's waggons loaded with forage, drove in their picket-guard, and ſuſtained no loſs. A ſoldier killed two light horſe men of the enemy, and narrowly eſcaped being taken; the horſes and accoutrements were brought in. The ſame day a lieutenant of the enemy's artillery was taken and brought to general Sullivan's quarters, with ſeven other priſoners, moſt of them Highlanders. This morning twelve hundred men were diſpatched to bring off forage from the enemy's lines, I hope they may proſper. A brigade of New-England troops arrived this day from the White-Plains."

March 1. On the 23d ult. a body of two thouſand five hundred of the Britiſh troops, with ſix pieces of cannon, were attacked and repulſed near Woodbridge, by a party of ſeven hundred Americans under the command of gen. Maxwell. The enemy had forty killed, and eighty wounded; our people had one killed, and eight wounded. It is ſuppoſed the enemy were thoſe that lately left Rhode-Iſland, and were going to reinforce the army at Brunſwick.

We hear from Ticonderoga, that on the 13th ult. a number of Indians and Canadians, advancing within about thirty miles of the fort, were attacked by our advanced guard, who drove them off, and took two Canadians priſoners. It is ſuppoſed their deſign was to ſurpriſe the guard. By the priſoners it does not appear that any of the Britiſh troops were with them.

We hear that a juſtice of the name of Kemble, in the Eaſt Jerſeys, was lately inhumanly murdered by a party of the Britiſh troops, notwithſtanding he told them that he was a friend to government, and had general Howe's protection. He was firſt ſhot through the body and afterwards thruſt through with a bayonet, but lived long enough to tell his melancholy tale to a party of continental forces, that came by his houſe ſoon after the murderers were gone off.

Extract of a letter dated Rariton River, Feb. 26, 1777.

"I was at gen. Dickenſon's laſt evening, when he received the following intelligence—That on Sunday laſt about 1000 of our army, under command of gen. Maxwell, were attacked near Spank-Town by near four times their number of the enemy from Perth Amboy, and after an obſtinate engagement the enemy were obliged to retreat, with the loſs of fifty killed, one hundred wounded, and nine taken priſoners: our loſs is but five killed and nine wounded."

March 4. We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the ſhip Reprital, capt. Weeks, in which Dr. Franklin went paſſenger, is ſafe arrived in France. She took two prizes, which ſhe alſo carried into a French port.

March 5. By capt. Ames, from South-Carolina, we learn, that the Comet and Defence, two armed veſſels belonging to that ſtate, had returned from a cruiſe, and brought in two prizes, which they had cut out of a port on the north ſide of Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 26.

"Gen. Howe ſtill continues to threaten your city—a reinforcement is arrived at Amboy, conſiſting of the 10th, 37th, 38th, and 52d regiments, one battalion of grenadiers, and one of light infantry, the whole amounting to about 2000 men; they were out on Sunday laſt upon a foraging party with three field pieces, when they were attacked by about 600 of our people at eleven in the morning near Spank-Town. The firing continued from that time with ſome ſhort intermiſſion until night; by the beſt accounts we can get the enemy's loſs amounted to upwards of an hundred men killed and wounded; we took ten priſoners; our loſs was eight killed and wounded. They came with about fifteen or twenty waggons, a conſiderable part of which were employed in carrying off their dead and wounded; ſome of the waggons were ſo piled, that the dead fell off, and were left in the road. A few ſuch affairs will make them ſick of foraging at ſo expenſive a rate. The enemy killed two of the inhabitants; one with his protection in his hand, had his brains blown out while he was offering it to an officer; the other was run through the body with a bayonet; both were killed for not getting their waggons ready as ſpeedily as they were wanted to remove the dead out of the way."

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, March 1.

"Laſt week I informed you of an action which happened the 23d, ſince which ſeveral deſerters are come here, who ſay, and one of them aſſerts that he heard and ſaw Howe tell gen. Vaughan, that their loſs in killed

and wounded amounted to 509; that it was impoſſible for them with 1900 or 2000 men and ſix field pieces to do any thing againſt an innumerable number of rebels, who attacked them in front, rear, and flank, at the ſame time; it is true they were attacked in that manner, but not by more than 600. The enemy were extremely cruel in their retreat; they ſeeing a poor countryman ſtanding at his door, laid hold of him; he ſhowed a protection ſigned by gen. Howe's ſecretary; they damned him and his protection, and ſaid thoſe who had taken protections were as damned rebels as thoſe who had not, and immediately ſent a ball through his body, which not proving inſtant death, they ſtabbed him with bayonets. After ſuch an inſtance, it is not to be wondered at their beating the brains out of our wounded, one of whom they ſerved in that manner laſt Sunday.

"Gen. Howe arrived at Brunſwick on Friday night, the 21ſt ult. being ſent for to ſettle a diſpute between the Britiſh and Heſſian troops, which had nearly terminated in blows."

Yeſterday was brought to town twenty priſoners, which, with forty brought a few days before, makes the number of ſixty priſoners ſince our laſt.

*** The public are hereby cautioned againſt receiving any of the Bills of credit emitted by the congreſs of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, dated March, 1776, unleſs ſigned by three of the perſons appointed to that ſervice; the Britiſh troops having lately got poſſeſſion of a conſiderable ſum of ſaid emiſſion, ſigned by two ſigners only, viz. *Samuel How* and *John Hart*, makes this caution neceſſary.

N. B. The bills are not current without being ſigned by three.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 28.

Extract of a letter from a firm friend to America, dated London, Oct. 9, 1776.

"The war is likely to go on another year, in which caſe Cheſapeake bay will be the ſeat. A plan for that purpoſe has been laid before lord George Germain, and it is ſaid is approved of. The Eaſtern Shore is the firſt object, or place of landing."

BALTIMORE, *March* 4.

A gentleman from Philadelphia informs us, that it was reported there that general Arnold was preparing to make a deſcent on Rhode-Iſland, with about 4000 volunteers, in conſequence of a conſiderable part of the Britiſh and Heſſian troops having left it, to join Howe's army in Jerſey. The ſame gentleman adds, that gen. Maxwell has lately had a ſkirmiſh with the enemy in Jerſey, in which, with little loſs on his ſide, he killed 50, and took 9 priſoners.

SIGNERS of the Continental BILLS of CREDIT, appointed by CONGRESS, at Baltimore, between the 26th December, 1776, and 17th February, 1777.

William Aſquith, John Griffith, Hercules Courtenay, John Cockey, James Kelſo, Richard Cromwell, James Calhoun, George Welch, Theodore Barrell, Thomas Donellan, John Boyd, Benjamin Levy, Samuel Hillegas, William Govett, Benjamin Brannon, William Gibſon, John Philpot, Richard Johns, Robert Dorſey, Mark Alexander, John Dorſey, Edward Gaither, William Young, George Patterſon, Richard Stringer, Samuel Stringer Coale, Rinaldo Johnſon, St. George Peale, Joſeph Gaither, Zachariah Maccubbin, Dennis Griffith, James Franklin, John Barney, Hans Creery, Clement Brook, William Hammond, James Walker, Horatio Johnſon, John Taylor, Aquila Norris, Darby Lux, Daniel Carrol.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

To the PUBLIC.

In CONGRESS, *January* 15, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the Continental Treaſurer be impowered and directed to borrow money on loan-office certificates; that the ſame be counterſigned by the auditor-general for the time being.

RESOLVED, *February* 22, 1777.

That all certificates iſſuing after the firſt emiſſion, be ſigned by Michael Hillegas, Eſq; treaſurer, or Samuel Hillegas, and counterſigned agreeable to the reſolutions of congreſs, of the 3d of October, 1776, and 15th of January, 1777.

RESOLVED, *February* 26, 1777.

That an intereſt of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of four per centum, per annum.

Extract from the minutes,
(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Baltimore, March 3, 1777.

The Continental Treaſurer, in obedience to the above reſolutions, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he is ready to receive on loan, in behalf of the United States, any ſums of money, not leſs than two hundred dollars, that may be brought him, at his office, in Market-ſtreet.

All Printers of news-papers in the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above reſolutions and advertiſement in their papers for one month.

M. HILLEGAS, *Con. Treaſurer.*

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 13.

Extract of a letter from Albany, Feb. 25, 1777.

"All our apprehenſions are diſſipated, by a Canadian from the Quebec ſuburbs at Montreal, and a Low-Dutch man, a lieutenant in col. Livingſton's regiment, who went into Canada with gen. Montgomery in the firſt battalion of Yorkers, who left Canada ſince Chriſtmas; the latter was left behind by our army ſick at Chambly, and after his recovery was a priſoner, and on his parole, both at Montreal and Quebec, and is a very intelligent young fellow; during his indiſpoſition at Chambly, his quarters being on the high road, he had an opportunity of ſeeing the enemy paſs his window with a very fine train of artillery, all braſs; he corroberates many pieces of news we heard during the ſummer, which we did not credit, ſuch as the foreigners mutinying on account of their pay, their ſudden retreat from St. John's down the Sorrel with their cannon, on news of a French fleet in the river, and being ordered back by general Carleton before they reached Quebec; gen. M'Lean's going home, with a number of tranſports that brought the troops out, and was to return in October with proviſions, but was not returned before the navigation ended; gen. Burgoyne's leaving Quebec with four regiments of foreigners; ſeveral other general officers going home; the Canadians ill treated by the ſoldiery, but not from authority, but rather as with us by buſy tories; proviſions very ſcarce and dear; they take all their cattle from them, nay even their milch cows, and give them certificates; no intention of a winter expedition; gen. Carleton at Quebec, a gen. Fraſer commands at Montreal, the garriſon conſiſts of 150 provincials who inliſted in M'Lean's regiment to obtain their liberty; about 300 at Chambly, which is rebuilt as a barrack and ſtores, and one Paoli commands; there are about 250 ſoldiers and 300 ſailors at St. John's, which is the only place they have re-eſtabliſhed and made ſtrong, with a ſtrong redoubt oppoſite, at Hazen's, with a look-out 16 feet high; about 300 at the Ile aux Noix, and a party of 60 at Point aux Fer; there are parties in ſome of the pariſhes, which they moſt ſuſpect, and others cantoned, two, three, and four in a houſe; the people of Point Levy roſe, and gen. Carleton could not quiet them, until they had full aſſurance the Boſtonois were retreated out of Canada, and gen. Carleton would grant them a general pardon, which he aſſured them of. They are building four more veſſels at St. John's, and as it is reported preparing timber for building 1500 batteaus for the ſpring; the regiment that was above is come down, ſuppoſe relieved, and they have ſent up to thoſe poſts a quantity of proviſions and ammunition. This perſon relates that Gleany was taken priſoner, and put in irons; but ſet at liberty by application made by his wife to gen. M'Lean, on his entering into the miniſterial ſervice; ſhe was with gen. Carleton as a pilot on the lake. Their expectations were ſo great in Canada, and from a report ſpread that gen. Howe was at Albany, it was certain nothing could prevent a junction; but on their return, it was ſome time before they could credit the deſtruction of our fleet, having no priſoners, and changed much the face of politics. We muſt not give up the dominion of that lake, unleſs we mean to go on in the moſt expenſive and deſtructive way. Our ſituation for building by far exceeds theirs; 500 good ſhip-carpenters, with axe men and ſawyers in proportion, to ſet to it with ſpirit, in ſix weeks time would exceed them in a navy, the whole expence of which would not paſs 200,000 dollars, whereas, while they command the lake, we muſt keep an army of at leaſt 16 regiments ſolely to watch their motions, the annual expences of which, ſuppoſing them 11,648, on a moderate computation, is 3,200,000 dollars, the greateſt part of which, was our fleet ſuperior, might be employed where perhaps very much wanted, and be a very great ſaving to the State's, as well as the lives of hundreds, that will die by ſickneſs, owing to the unhealthy ſituation. I believe Sir Guy Carleton has been much diſappointed in cloathing and proviſion by our privateers; a number of bales are come in to-day from the eaſtward, directed to him. M'Kay, who broke out of gaol at Hertford, has reached Canada, and attempted to raiſe a regiment of Canadians; he got twelve to follow him one day only; there was a report that the biſhop had ordered Pere Floquet to Quebec; whether they have ſhut him up, ſent him home, or whether he has taken himſelf away, is not known, but he has not been ſeen ſince. If offenſive meaſures from Canada are intended, Carleton will be early, his people freſh, although perhaps hungry; if we beat them off, what a mortification not to be able to follow them; we have now time enough before us to build, and September and October would be the ſeaſon for us to penetrate a ſecond time, too late for them to be reinforced, and the Canadians would receive us with open arms, and act a different part, as they have now experienced the difference."

Annapolis, 11th March 1777.

THE captains of companies, belonging to colonel THOMAS PRICE's battalion, are hereby ordered to march all their recruits to the city of Annapolis immediately, leaving two officers of their reſpective companies to go on with the recruiting ſervice.

All the old ſoldiers late belonging to the ſeven independent companies, are ordered to repair to Annapolis immediately, and join their regiment; any that ſhall neglect to appear there by the 20th inſt. will be deemed deſerters, advertiſed and treated as ſuch.

March 8, 1777.

THE officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requeſted to rendezvous at Baltimore-Town immediately, with all the recruits they may have raiſed, that, in obedience to an order of the honourable the Board of War, communicated to me by the colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where the ſoldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the recruiting ſervice. A ſtrict compliance with this requiſition is expected by,

Your humble ſervant,
NAT. RAMSEY, lieut. col.

Annapolis, head quarters, 12th March, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber wants to purchaſe the following articles (for the uſe of the military) viz. Seneca Snake-root, Black Snake-root, Pekune-root, and Miſletoe of the oak, Honey and Bees-wax; old linen, particularly dowlas, for making lint, and 30 or 40 weight of clean long tow.

RICHARD TOOTELL, Director of
4w the military hoſpital.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday the third of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Track of LAND, lying on the head of South-river, near Mr. Worthington's tan-yard, containing one hundred and twenty-ſix acres of very kind land; the ſame to go to the higheſt bidder, for caſh only, by

w8 SAMUEL WHITE.

Annapolis, March 3, 1777.

A NEAT and well aſſorted quantity of ſuperfine broad-clothes, with trimmings, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money only.

RICHARD BURLAND.

N. B. I want to buy or hire immediately a negro man.

March 10, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of INDIAN CORN, on application to Mary Dorſey, widow of Caleb, within three miles of Annapolis.

March 1, 1777.

To be rented yearly, or for a term of years not exceeding ten, and to be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well frequented public houſe formerly kept by Mrs. Sarah Ramſay, on the Head of Severn, about mid-way between Baltimore-Town and Annapolis; and it is the only convenient ſtage on the roads leading from Baltimore to Lower and Upper Marlborough, and from thence to Virginia. The houſe will not be let to any perſon but one of a good character, therefore it is hoped none elſe will apply. The rent to be agreed on by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

VACHEL STEVENS.

N. B. I intend to continue keeping the public houſe myſelf until ſome perſon takes it off my hands, and it will be my conſtant endeavour to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who think proper to call on me. I will diſpoſe of a ſmall quantity of good ſpirits, Madeira wine, whiſkey, and ſundry houſhold goods, to the perſon who rents the aforeſaid houſe. w3 V. S.

THE high bred horſe CARELESS will cover this ſeaſon at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds and five ſhillings the groom, if the mare is paſtured; ſix dollars and five ſhillings the groom, if not paſtured; or twenty ſhillings the ſingle leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, riſing ſix years old, fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Miſs, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williamſon, who will take proper care of them, but not be anſwerable for any that may get away. tf

Anne-Arundel county, March 3, 1777.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons whatſoever from paſſing and repaſſing through my plantation on Beard's Creek, as I find it extremely difficult to keep up my fences. Thoſe who ſhould hereafter be known to paſs that way may depend on being dealt with as greeable to the rigour of the law.

w2 JAMES DISNEY.

March 3, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Charles county, a well ſet ſquat mulatto fellow, named HARRY, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and 34 or 35 years of age, a very white mulatto, with a very remarkable broad flat noſe, particularly betwixt the eyes, which his noſe is raiſed but little above the level of his face, with a buſhy head of hair. He has variety of cloaths which I am not acquainted with, as he does not keep them or often make his appearance in them at home. He is a tolerable good ſhoemaker, clapboard carpenter, cooper, and indeed handy at any thing he is about, particularly waiting in the houſe, gardening, mowing, driving a carriage, and the management of horſes.

Whoever takes up and brings to me the ſaid fellow ſhall receive, if taken at my own dwelling or not more than ten miles from it, four dollars reward; if a greater diſtance, the addition of one dollar for every ten miles as far as eight dollars, including what the law allows; but if ſecured in jail only one dollar more than the law allows, paid by

w3 RICHARD BROWN.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, March 12, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 11th inſt. in the morning, an indented ſervant man, named THOMAS HARRISON, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, and about 26 years of age; by trade a barber and peruke-maker; had on an old blue coat with a red cape, and red flannel jacket. He is fond of ſtrong liquor, and when drunk extremely talkative. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and procures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, if taken ten miles from home, exclusive of what the law allows.

tf SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Annapolis, March 4, 1777.

To be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on Friday the 14th inſt. if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the ſubſcriber's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river,

SUNDRY kinds of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, among which are featherbeds, blankets, &c. To ſale to begin at ten o'clock. He has for ſale, at his ſtore on the Dock in Annapolis, a copper ſtill that will hold fifty gallons, ſmiths bellows, anvils, &c. paints, colours of all kinds, window glaſs, cotton cards, looms, duramis, callimancoes, tammies, &c. &c.

3w DAVID KERR.

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river (ſeven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds current a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horſe; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, ſon of Old Figure, who was got by Standard; Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taſker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at 5/6 per week; money to be paid for the uſe of the horſe at the time of covering. No mares loſt out of this ſtable will be accounted for. tf

*** *Advertiſements omitted will be inſerted next week.*

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